SUMMARY OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

ORIGINAL

Prepared in Terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States

HANDTOOLS, CUTLERY, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

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PREFACE

In 1977 the United States International Trade Commission initiated its current Summary of Trade and Tariff Information series of informational reports on the thousands of products imported into and exported from the United States. The summaries contain information on product uses, U.S. producers, and customs treatment, and include analyses of the basic factors affecting trends in consumption, production, and trade as well as those bearing on the competitiveness of U.S. industries in domestic and foreign markets.

This supplement is designed to maintain the usefulness of the original summary prepared for this commodity area by providing current consumption and trade statistics and information on significant developments since the initial summary's release. The current statistical tables and tariff schedule extracts contained in the looseleaf supplement can easily be substituted for the corresponding pages in the original summary.

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Overview

This summary covers a variety of articles of base metal ranging from handtools, such as pliers, wrenches, screwdrivers, hammers, saws and blades, interchangeable tools, and edge tools to cutlery and related products that include knives, forks, spoons, ladles, razors, needles, hair clippers, and scissors and shears. The number of establishments manufacturing handtools, cutlery, and related products declined from an estimated 2,000 companies in 1981 to 1,980 in 1984. These establishments employed an estimated 74,000 workers in 1984, about 5 percent less than the number employed in 1981.

The demand for handtools is determined by a number of factors such as the level of activity in construction and the handtool requirements of mechanics, plumbers, householders, and hobbyists. During 1981 and 1982, apparent consumption of handtools declined from $10.1 billion to $10.0 billion as a result of slowed economic activity in principal consuming markets such as the automotive aftermarket, the industrial market, and the consumer market. During 1983 and 1984, years of moderate economic growth, apparent consumption increased to about $11.0 billion. The value of U.S. imports of handtools increased from $609 million in 1981 to $797 million in 1984; the value of exports declined from $871 million to $643 million during the same period. In 1984, U.S. trade in handtools registered a trade deficit of $157 million compared with a trade surplus of $272 million in 1981. Imports of handtools under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) increased from $114 million to $146 million during 1981-84. Imports entered under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) were negligible.

The increase in imports of handtools was basically a reflection of an import price advantage resulting from the strength of the U.S. dollar as well as other foreign production cost advantages. The decline in exports stemmed from the increased value of the dollar relative to other currencies and the lagging economic recovery in many foreign markets. Throughout 1981-84, the major sources of imports of handtools were Taiwan, Japan, West Germany, and Switzerland; the largest export markets were Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia.

The demand for cutlery and related products is determined primarily by consumer preference and the level of disposable income. U.S. imports of these products declined from $345 million in 1981 to $321 million in 1982 before increasing to $421 million in 1984. The value of cutlery exports declined from $81 million to $65 million during the 4-year period. U.S. trade in cutlery, and related products resulted in a trade deficit of $356 million in 1984 compared with $264 million in 1981. Imports of cutlery and related products entered under the GSP increased from $30 million to $54 million during 1981-84. There were no imports of cutlery and related products reported under the CBERA.

The fluctuation in the level of imports of cutlery and related products reflect the market conditions resulting from the economic recession and recovery during 1982-84. The strength of the dollar relative to other currencies is the principal reason for declining exports. The principal sources for imports of cutlery and related products during 1981-84 were Japan, West Germany, Italy, and Taiwan. The major export markets were Canada, Hong Kong, and West Germany.

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SUPPLEMENT TO SUMMARY OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION ON HANDTOOLS, CUTLERY, AND RELATED PRODUCTS (PUBLISHED IN JANUARY 1983)

Certain Handtools

U.S. industry

During 1981-84, there were approximately 50 major producers of certain handtools (wrenches, pliers, screwdrivers, hammers, and other similar tools). The number of production workers declined from about 22,500 workers in 1981 to 21,500 workers in 1982 before increasing to approximately 22,000 workers in 1984. The decline in employment during 1982 reflected reduced industrial and building activity and the corresponding decline in demand for handtools. Many domestic producers reinforced their competitiveness during this period by upgrading manufacturing and testing equipment to improve product quality, and by offering special discounts and purchasing arrangements to domestic and foreign customers. During 1981-84, research and development expenditures of the handtool industry are believed to have ranged between $13 million and $15 million. 1/

The United States is more advanced in handtool production technology than most countries of the world. The advantage in technology is principally a reflection of faster manufacturing equipment and the increasing use of robots and computers. Although the high-quality handtools produced in the United States are well known, nonprofessional handtool users often select foreign-made tools that may be inferior in quality but appealing because they are normally lower in price.

The handtools covered in this section and subsequent sections of this summary are shipped throughout the United States by truck. The shipment size, value, and distance generally determine transportation costs. Freight costs are usually the responsibility of the purchaser; however, a producer will sometimes absorb a portion of these costs when competing with a handtool producer that is closer to the customer. Industry sources have asserted that depending on the distance involved, transportation costs can account for as much as 10 to 15 percent of the selling price of the product being shipped.

1/ For a comprehensive analysis of the competitiveness of U.S. producers of handtools and a detailed description of various operational functions of the industry, see the report Trends in International Trade In Nonpowered Handtools, Report to the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives on Investigation No. 332-163,. . . ,USITC Publication 1485, February 1984.

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One of the most effective means of marketing handtools, both in the United States and abroad, is through trade fairs. In addition, a growing number of specialized exhibitions are staged by individual companies or trade promotion organizations. Other marketing techniques used in the handtool industry are trade missions, visits of buyers to the producer's premises, and advertising in trade journals. These different variables affecting transportation and marketing practices are applicable to handtools covered in this section and other sections of this report.

U.S. customs treatment

The applicable tariff provisions and rates of duty for certain handtools are shown in excerpts from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1985), (TSUSA) in the appendix.

On June 1, 1983, at the request of the House Committee on Ways and Means and in accordance with section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)), the United States International Trade Commission instituted investigation No. 332-163 for the purpose of assessing trends in international trade in nonpowered handtools and conditions of competition between domestic and foreign handtool producers. This investigation, which covered all handtools, except interchangeable tools classified in TSUS items 649.43-649.49, was submitted to the Committee on February 3, 1984.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

The value of U.S. consumption declined from $1.2 billion in 1981 to $1.1 billion in 1982 before increasing to $1.2 billion in 1984 (table 1). The three principal consuming markets, the automotive aftermarket (mechanics), the industrial market (machinery maintenance and construction), and the consumer market (infrequent users or impulse buyers) experienced a moderate amount of growth during 1983-84, in response to an increased level of consumer spending. The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 18.5 percent in 1981 to 19.4 percent in 1983 before declining to 18.3 percent in 1984. U.S. producers' shipments, which supplied the bulk of demand during 1981-84, decreased from $1.1 billion in 1981 to $989 million in 1982 before increasing 10 percent to $1.1 billion in 1984. The decline in shipments during 1982 was largely a result of the economic recession and its impact on the demand for handtools.

U.S. trade

U.S. imports of certain handtools declined from $214 million in 1981 to $205 million in 1982 before increasing 12 percent to an all-time high of $230 million in 1983. During 1984, the import value of those handtools declined to $226 million. Throughout 1981-83, Taiwan supplied an increasingly larger share of total imports (from 45 to 61 percent) before falling to 56 percent of total imports in 1984. The share of imports from Japan, the second largest supplier, declined from 35 percent of total U.S. imports in 1981 to 22 percent in 1984 (table 2).

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Although imports of certain handtools are directly competitive with domestically produced handtools in most markets, approximately 60 percent are distributed through retail outlets such as department stores, discount stores and other retail stores that have traditionally purchased lower quality handtools. 1/ A lower purchase price was the most important reason given by purchasers for buying foreign-made handtools. 2/

Imports of certain handtools under the GSP increased 9 percent during 1981-84. The major sources of these imports during the period were Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and India. The following tabulation shows the annual value of such imports:

	Value (1,000 dollars)
1981----------	26,118
1982----------	24,828
1983----------	26,995
1984----------	28,575

The value of exports of certain handtools declined by 38 percent during 1981-83, from $134 million to $83 million (table 3). In 1984, the value of exports increased to $86 million. Canada was the leading export market, accounting for 22 percent of total U.S. exports in 1984. The United Kingdom, the second largest export market, accounted for 15 percent of total exports in 1984. The decline in exports is believed to be attributable to the strength of the dollar relative to other currencies, and to reduced industrial output and building activity in the principal consuming countries during the period.

1/ See the report cited earlier on Trends in International Trade In Nonpowered Handtools, ibid.

2/ Ibid.

Table 1.--Certain handtools: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 1/

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	1,057,650	122,577	3/ 180,617	3/ 1,115,690	16.2
1981	1,078,800	134,252	3/ 214,476	3/ 1,159,024	18.5
1982	989,100	104,485	204,600	1,089,215	18.8
1983	1,038,555	83,082	229,716	1,185,189	19.4
1984	1,090,483	85,867	225,574	1,230,190	18.3

1/ Table 2 of the original summary.

2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

3/ Data revised from those appearing in original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 2.--Certain handtools: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
China t-----	71,698	96,958	101,283	140,525	126,277
Japan-------	68,353	74,388	61,913	49,640	50,490
Kor Rep-----	10,303	12,965	9,843	9,315	9,604
Hg Kong-----	3,680	3,373	3,458	5,557	7,313
China M-----	1,074	2,611	5,499	5,275	6,322
Fr Germ-----	4,332	3,987	4,011	4,667	4,722
India-------	6,498	5,990	5,379	2,670	3,805
Sweden------	1,268	1,913	1,181	1,411	2,288
All other---	13,411	12,290	12,033	10,656	14,753
Total---	180,617	214,476	204,600	229,716	225,574

1/ Table 3 of the original summary.
2/ Data revised from those appearing in the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 3.--Certain handtools: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada	25,323	25,459	15,061	16,618	18,999
U King	9,493	9,201	9,937	9,610	13,093
Nethlds	7,362	7,220	5,871	4,857	5,947
Fr Germ	4,849	3,726	3,760	3,395	4,328
Japan	3,490	4,141	3,580	3,952	4,078
Mexico	6,741	11,722	4,514	2,181	3,199
France	4,045	3,783	3,524	3,449	3,188
S Arab	6,571	8,871	6,108	5,825	3,104
All other	54,704	60,129	52,131	33,195	29,932
Total	122,577	134,252	104,485	83,082	85,867

1/ Table 4 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Hand-Operated Saws and Blades

U.S. industry

During 1981, hand-operated saws and blades were produced in the United States by approximately 100 companies, employing an estimated 4,500 production workers. In 1982, reduced demand in the industry, caused largely by the economic recession and its impact on the level of activity in building construction, restricted producers' output thereby lowering employment by about 5 percent. During 1983-84, the moderate upturn in the economy boosted demand in major consuming industries that resulted in the reemployment of the displaced workers. The number of production facilities remained about the same during the 4-year period.

U.S. customs treatment

The applicable tariff provisions and rates of duty for hand-operated saws and blades are shown in excerpts from the TSUSA in the appendix.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Apparent U.S. consumption of hand-operated saws and blades declined from $572 million in 1981 to $429 million in 1982, or by 25 percent, before increasing to $502 million in 1984 (table 4). The ratio of imports to apparent consumption increased from 9.2 percent to 14.3 percent during the 4-year period. U.S. producers' shipments of hand-operated saws and blades followed the trend of consumption during 1981-84, declining from $590 million in 1981 to $433 million in 1982 before increasing 8 percent to $469 million in 1984. The decline in U.S. shipments in 1982 was primarily the result of slowed activity in the building construction industry.

U.S. trade

U.S. imports of hand-operated saws and blades declined from $50 million in 1981 to $44 million during 1982, and increased 64 percent to $72 million in 1984. The decline in imports during 1982 is believed to be a reflection of reduced demand in construction activity. Throughout 1981-84, Switzerland, West Germany, Japan, and Sweden were the principal supplying countries. These countries accounted for about 50 percent of total imports in 1984 (table 5). Price and quality are the principal competitive considerations between imported and domestically produced products.

Imports of hand-operated saws and blades under the GSP more than doubled during 1981-84. The major sources of these imports during the period were Taiwan, Israel, Brazil, and the Republic of Korea. The following tabulation shows the annual value of such imports:

	Value (1,000 dollars)
1981	2,681
1982	2,910
1983	5,773
1984	7,776

The value of U.S. exports of hand-operated saws and blades declined from $68 million in 1981 to $38 million in 1984, or by 44 percent. The strength of the dollar relative to other currencies was the principal reason for declining exports. The principal export markets in 1984 were Canada, Belgium, and the United Kingdom, together accounting for almost 60 percent of total exports (table 6).

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Table 4.--Hand-operated saws and blades: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 1/

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	573,000	69,838	51,082	554,244	9.2
1981	590,000	67,963	50,408	572,445	8.8
1982	433,300	48,125	43,851	429,026	10.2
1983	446,299	46,705	53,731	453,325	11.9
1984	468,613	38,122	71,711	502,202	14.3

1/ Table 6 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 5.--Hand-operated saws and blades: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Switzld	10,267	9,078	6,735	9,727	13,788
Fr Germ	9,038	7,971	8,154	6,717	8,442
Japan	3,043	3,462	3,897	5,858	7,355
Italy	688	2,441	3,258	4,018	7,105
Sweden	6,510	7,141	4,076	5,706	6,009
Canada	3,750	3,684	4,931	4,179	4,933
U King	2,966	2,842	2,459	2,660	4,544
Israel	514	854	1,181	1,967	3,180
All other	14,305	12,934	9,162	12,901	16,353
Total	51,082	50,408	43,851	53,731	71,711

1/ Table 7 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 6.--Hand-operated saws and blades: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada	13,841	14,229	8,997	12,605	13,063
United Kingdom	4,468	4,601	6,166	3,514	4,464
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,385	9,308	5,275	7,180	4,403
Germany, West	7,372	5,228	3,389	3,988	1,636
Japan	4,283	3,073	1,866	1,580	1,197
Mexico	1,666	2,636	1,451	719	1,176
Republic of South Africa	1,573	2,091	1,175	1,420	1,176
Australia	2,061	2,616	1,708	1,009	948
France	2,210	2,045	2,175	2,136	748
All other	23,979	32,135	15,923	12,554	9,310
Selected countries	69,838	67,963	48,125	46,705	38,122

1/ Data revised from those appearing in the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Edge Handtools

U.S. industry

During 1981-84, edge handtools 1/ were produced in the United States by approximately 95 establishments. The number of production workers is estimated to have declined from about 6,000 in 1981 to 5,800 in 1984. Although technological developments within the industry were few during the 4-year period, domestic producers sought to enhance their operations principally through diversification, mergers, and improved marketing techniques.

U.S. customs treatment

The applicable tariff provisions and rates of duty for edge handtools are shown in excerpts from the TSUSA in the appendix.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

During 1981-84, apparent consumption of edge handtools increased 20 percent, from $357 million to $429 million (table 7). The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 4.6 percent to 8.5 percent during the 4-year period. U.S. producers' shipments of edge handtools declined from $380 million in 1981 to $379 million in 1982, before increasing 10 percent to $418 million in 1984.

U.S. trade

U.S. imports of edge handtools increased from $16 million in 1981 to $18 million in 1982 before increasing 124 percent to $37 million in 1984. Imports from Japan, the principal foreign source, accounted for 29 percent of total imports during 1984, whereas imports from Taiwan, the second largest supplier, accounted for 25 percent of U.S. imports (table 8). According to industry sources, the quality of imported edge handtools is improving and becoming more competitive with edge handtools produced domestically. Import prices, especially prices of edge handtools produced in the Far East, continue to be less than prices of domestically produced products.

Imports of edge handtools under the GSP increased 57 percent during 1981-84. The major sources of these imports during the period were Taiwan, Brazil, Israel, and Mexico. The following tabulation shows the annual value of such imports:

1/ Edge handtools include picks, hoes, rakes, forks, axes, scythes, hay knives, shears, chisels, and other similar handtools used in agriculture, horticulture, lawn care, and construction.

	Value (1,000 dollars)
1981----------	2,607
1982----------	2,914
1983----------	3,600
1984----------	4,103

The value of U.S. exports of edge handtools declined from $40 million in 1981 to $25 million in 1984. As with exports of other industries, the decline is believed to have been largely the result of a strong U.S. dollar relative to other currencies and a decline in the economic activity of principal export markets. Exports to Canada, the largest market, accounted for 28 percent of total U.S. exports in 1984 (table 9).

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Table 7.--Edge handtools: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 1/

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	392,000	38,908	3/ 17,421	3/ 370,513	3/ 4.7
1981	380,200	39,701	3/ 16,308	3/ 356,807	3/ 4.6
1982	379,270	33,019	17,561	363,812	4.8
1983	398,233	30,444	25,124	392,913	6.4
1984	418,144	25,335	36,565	429,374	8.5

1/ Table 10 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
3/ Data revised from those appearing in original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 18.--Edge handtools: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Japan	5,710	5,425	5,295	7,734	10,652
China t	2,208	1,979	3,212	6,107	9,083
Fr Germ	2,891	1,774	2,071	2,898	4,368
China M	22	344	638	960	1,884
Kor Rep	461	392	601	680	1,607
U King	1,177	1,167	707	1,140	1,269
Brazil	451	453	554	543	748
N Zeal	523	711	470	918	736
All other	3,978	4,062	4,013	4,145	6,218
Total	17,421	16,308	17,561	25,124	36,565

1/ Table 11 of the original summary.

2/ Data revised from those appearing in the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 9.--Edge handtools: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada	7,660	9,852	7,754	8,716	7,043
Finland	103	144	227	964	3,021
Austral	1,409	1,714	1,861	2,271	1,613
U King	1,949	963	1,343	1,325	1,590
Japan	945	2,635	1,938	1,434	1,314
Kor Rep	365	146	389	402	1,008
Mexico	1,812	3,039	1,833	508	868
S Arab	1,671	1,928	1,801	1,768	867
All other	22,994	19,279	15,873	13,056	8,011
Total	38,908	39,701	33,019	30,444	25,335

1/ Table 12 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Interchangeable Tools

U.S. industry

Interchangeable tools were produced by about 1,200 establishments during 1981-84; the number of production workers totaled about 35,000 in 1984, approximately 3 percent less than the number employed in 1981. Because the manufacturing process of interchangeable tools is highly technical, domestic producers consistently seek improved manufacturing techniques. For example, some producers of broaching tools, milling cutters, and numerous types of spot-facing and counterboring tools have expanded their workforce to include highly qualified engineers and machinists with many years of tooling design and manufacturing experience.

U.S. customs treatment

The applicable tariff provision and rates of duty for interchangeable tools are shown in excerpts from the TSUSA in the appendix.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Apparent consumption of interchangeable tools declined from $7.9 billion in 1981 to $7.1 billion in 1982 before increasing to $7.7 billion in 1984. The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 2.1 percent in 1981 to 2.7 percent in 1984 (table 10). Since interchangeable tools are used by virtually every industrial operation, variations in the level of economic activity tend to influence the demand for these products. U.S. producers' shipments declined from $8.1 billion in 1981 to $7.3 billion during the recessionary period of 1982 before increasing to $7.9 billion in 1984.

U.S. trade

U.S. imports of interchangeable tools increased 31 percent during 1981-84, from $163 million to $213 million. Imports from Japan, West Germany, and Canada, the principal supplying countries, together accounted for 47 percent of total U.S. imports in 1984 (table 11). Imports of interchangeable tools compete with domestic tools primarily on the basis of price and quality.

The principal source of imports of interchangeable tools under the GSP during 1981-84 were Argentina, Israel, Mexico, and Yugoslavia. The value of such imports during the 4-year period are shown in the following tabulation:

	Value (1,000 dollars)
1981	42,130
1982	48,080
1983	38,222
1984	53,917

The value of U.S. exports of interchangeable tools declined 21 percent during 1981-83, from $410 million to $323 million, before increasing to $337 million in 1984. During the 4-year period Canada was the principal export market, accounting for an average of 27 percent of total exports (table 12).

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Table 10.--Interchangeable tools: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 1/

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	7,728,600	364,200	3/ 158,096	7,522,496	2.1
1981	8,115,030	409,668	3/ 162,800	7,868,162	2.1
1982	7,335,900	393,592	193,550	7,135,858	2.7
1983	7,702,695	323,416	196,080	7,575,359	2.6
1984	7,856,748	336,735	213,012	7,733,025	2.7

1/ Table 14 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
3/ Data revised from those appearing in the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table11.--Interchangeable tools: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Japan	28,284	24,475	27,827	32,948	41,921
Fr Germ	17,767	17,952	18,428	25,835	34,798
Canada	23,690	19,820	15,808	14,208	22,693
U King	12,898	15,948	16,470	7,799	14,045
Israel	8,435	9,369	7,850	7,667	12,972
Mexico	8,913	11,801	5,602	6,966	10,243
China t	1,313	1,429	2,581	3,100	8,479
Yugoslv	8,979	10,545	7,740	3,984	6,832
All other	47,818	51,461	91,243	93,573	61,030
Total	158,096	162,800	193,550	196,080	213,012

1/ Table 15 of the original summary.
2/ Data revised from those appearing in the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table12.--Interchangeable tools: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada	104,132	106,153	96,392	89,927	96,016
U King	19,124	24,403	24,568	20,459	26,603
Ireland	4,869	6,026	5,408	3,793	21,382
Mexico	27,883	32,631	23,204	19,086	20,989
Fr Germ	17,208	24,017	35,893	22,524	20,426
Singapr	7,519	13,503	19,780	17,000	14,436
China M	28,518	14,647	2,561	23,767	13,435
Austral	10,798	13,469	11,737	9,857	12,908
All other	144,150	174,818	174,050	117,003	110,539
Total	364,200	409,668	393,592	323,416	336,735

1/ Table 16 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Other Handtools

U.S. industry

The number of U.S. producers manufacturing other handtools (e.g., shovels, files, blowtorches, anvils, vises, crowbars, and pencil sharpeners) totaled approximately 75 during 1981-84. The number of production workers employed by these establishments declined from about 7,000 to an estimated 6,790 during the same period. U.S. producers of other handtools also sought to enhance their competitive position during 1981-84 by mergers, acquisitions, and diversification. In addition, automation has become prevalent within many manufacturing facilities.

U.S. customs treatment

The applicable tariff provisions and rates of duty for other handtools are shown in excerpts from the TSUSA in the appendix.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Apparent consumption of other handtools increased 28 percent during 1981-84, from $851 million to $1.1 billion (table 13). The ratio of imports to apparent consumption declined from 19.4 percent in 1981 to 18.4 percent in 1982, and then increased annually to 22.9 percent in 1984. U.S. producers' shipments increased 9 percent during 1981-84, from $926 million to $1.0 billion.

U.S. trade

The value of U.S. imports of other handtools rose from $165 million in 1981 to $250 million in 1984, an increase of 52 percent. During the 4-year period, Taiwan, the largest import supplier, increased its share of total imports by about 6 percentage points, accounting for 31 percent of total imports in 1984. The share of imports from Japan, the second largest supplier, to total imports declined from about 24 percent to 23 percent during the same period (table 14). Imports of other handtools are generally directly competitive with handtools produced domestically, however, they are usually priced lower.

The major sources of imports of other handtools under the GSP during 1981-84 were Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, and India. The value of such imports during the 4-year period are shown in the following tabulation:

	Value (1,000 dollars)
1981	40,037
1982	33,106
1983	40,187
1984	51,553

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U.S. exports of other handtools declined from $241 million in 1981 to $169 million in 1984, or by 30 percent. As with exports of many industries during 1981-84, the decline was believed to be largely attributable to the strength of the dollar relative to other currencies and a decreased level of economic activity in major export markets. During the 4-year period, the principal export market was Canada, which accounted for an average of 20 percent of total exports (table 15).

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Table 13.--Other handtools: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 1/

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	899,400	3/ 217,346	3/ 140,147	3/ 822,201	3/ 17.0
1981	926,400	3/ 240,826	3/ 165,391	3/ 850,965	3/ 19.4
1982	936,200	201,345	166,075	900,930	18.4
1983	992,372	168,087	194,486	1,018,771	19.1
1984	1,012,219	169,457	249,978	1,092,740	22.9

1/ Table 18 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
3/ Data revised from those appearing in original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 14.--Other handtools: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
China t-----	30,516	40,876	48,094	68,885	76,355
Japan-------	31,036	40,328	39,716	45,635	56,754
Hg Kong-----	10,428	12,193	12,771	11,375	16,523
Sweden------	10,145	9,901	7,431	8,601	16,294
Fr Germ-----	10,851	11,338	11,424	12,437	15,479
Kor Rep-----	7,412	10,377	7,386	6,402	9,288
Italy-------	9,156	7,868	7,699	8,545	9,127
U King------	5,250	4,132	4,669	5,080	8,190
All other---	25,355	28,378	26,884	27,528	41,967
Total---	140,147	165,391	166,075	194,486	249,978

1/ Table 19 of the original summary.

2/ Data revised from those appearing in the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table15.--Other handtools: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980 2/	1981 2/	1982	1983	1984
Canada	40,325	48,061	30,858	33,623	40,699
U King	10,372	11,601	12,500	12,104	11,845
Austral	9,330	12,207	10,766	9,887	11,418
Belgium	15,795	17,228	11,760	9,534	9,173
Singapr	4,020	5,844	7,357	9,419	7,553
Japan	10,760	9,388	11,097	8,726	7,343
Mexico	11,000	17,571	8,853	3,298	6,034
S Arab	10,723	15,039	14,227	9,765	5,000
All other	105,021	103,887	93,927	71,730	70,393
Total	217,346	240,826	201,345	168,087	169,457

1/ Table 20 of the original summary.

2/ Data revised from those appearing in the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Scissors and Shears

U.S. industry

The number of known companies producing scissors and shears totaled 13 in 1984, the same as the number in 1981. 1/ Employment continued its downward trend, declining during 1983 to approximately 1,133 persons (representing a decline of about 17 percent compared with employment in 1981). Industry sources report that employment is believed to have declined slightly during 1984 as well. The domestic scissors and shears industry is dominated by four producers, which manufacture a large variety of scissors and shears and account for over 80 percent of production. The remaining companies manufacture a much smaller line of scissors and shears and hold small shares of the U.S. market.

U.S. customs treatment

The applicable tariff provisions and rates of duty for scissors and shears are shown in excerpts from the TSUSA in the appendix.

Since 1981 there has been one investigation conducted on scissors and shears. The investigation, a review of an outstanding countervailing duty order, was conducted under section 104(b) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. The Commission instituted the investigation July 11, 1983, at the request of the Brazilian Government, in order to determine whether an industry in the United States would be materially injured, or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry would be materially retarded by reasons of imports of certain scissors and shears from Brazil if the outstanding countervailing duty order applicable were to be revoked. 2/ The Commission made a negative injury determination on November 17, 1983, and the countervailing duty order on Brazilian imports of scissors and shears was revoked.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

U.S. consumption of scissors and shears totaled approximately $73.0 million in 1982, declining by 3 percent compared with that of 1981. Consumption is estimated to have increased by about 2 percent to $74.3 million in 1983. Such figures for 1984 are not available.

The value of producers' shipments of scissors and shears declined by approximately 4 percent in 1982 compared with that in 1981, with a further decline of 5 percent in 1983 to $46.3 million. The value of producers' shipments for 1984 is not available.

U.S. trade

Although the U.S. industry produces scissors and shears in all price segments of the market, it continues to face increasing import competition

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1/ This is a revised figure from the one published in the original summary in January 1983.

2/ Certain Scissors and Shears From Brazil: Determination of the Commission Inv. No. 104-TAA-19, . . . , USITC Publication 1456, December 1983.

Not Available

from a number of countries in the various price segments. Germany, Brazil, and Japan compete in the United States in the more expensive segment, Pakistan and Taiwan in the medium-priced end, and Hong Kong and China in the low-priced end of the market.

The quantity of scissors and shears imports declined from 41.4 million in 1981 ($26.6 million) to 38.8 million in 1982 ($26.5 million) before increasing to 54.7 million in 1984 ($31.5 million) (tables 16 and 17). Taiwan was the largest source of imports during 1981-84 (by quantity), except for 1983 when Japan was the largest source. Taiwan's share of imports fell from 28 percent in 1981 to 23 percent in 1982 before increasing to 30 percent in 1984. In terms of value, however, Taiwan was the fourth largest, reflecting the fact that these imports are of lower value. Japan was the second largest source of imports (except for 1983), increasing from a 19 percent share of total imports in 1981 to 26 percent in 1983 before declining to 18 percent in 1984.

Imports from Hong Kong, Brazil and the Republic of Korea experienced large share increases during the 1980's. Hong Kong's imports increased by 40 percent from 1981-84, with the largest surge occurring in 1984. Brazil's imports increased by 43 percent between 1981 and 1984, with the largest surge in 1984. Korea's imports increased by 51 percent between 1981 and 1984. Each country's share of total imports in 1984, respectively, were 2 percent, 7 percent, and 17 percent (table 17).

Imports under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) during 1981-84 fluctuated, declining from 5.1 million pieces ($924,000) in 1981 to a low of 3.8 million pieces ($706,000) in 1982 before increasing to 6.0 million pieces ($787,000) in 1984. Scissors and shears imports under GSP in 1984 represented 11.1 percent of total imports in terms of quantity, and 2.5 percent in terms of value. The major sources of these imports were Hong Kong and South Korea.

The following tabulation shows the annual quantity, value, and the three major sources, with their share of GSP imports for 1981-84:

	Quantity (number)	Value (1,000 dollars)	Major source and share (percent) of GSP imports
1981	5,138,604	924	Hong Kong (35.8), Taiwan (45.7)
1982	3,858,732	706	Hong Kong (57.3), Korea (32.5)
1983	3,993,589	610	Hong Kong (47.3), Korea (43.1)
1984	6,074,319	787	Hong Kong (68.1), Korea (23.7)

During 1981-84, the number of scissors and shears exported declined from 515,974 ($2.1 million) to 229,338 ($878,000), or by about 56 percent. The top export market was Canada, whose share (by quantity) of total exports stood at approximately 29 percent during 1981-82, and then increased to 64 percent in 1984 (table 18). Other important export markets include Hong Kong and the United Kingdom, which accounted for 12 percent and 3 percent of the export market, respectively, in 1984. The strength of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies is believed to have been the principal reason for declining exports.

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Table 16.--Scissors and shears: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 1/

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	3/ 46,920	1,335	3/ 24,459	3/ 70,044	3/ 35.0
1981	3/ 50,470	2,052	26,590	3/ 75,008	3/ 35.4
1982	48,700	2,162	26,511	73,049	36.3
1983	46,265	1,319	29,346	74,292	40.0
1984	4/	878	31,463	4/	4/

1/ Table 26 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
3/ Data revised from those appearing in original summary.
4/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 17 --Scissors and shears: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84 1/

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Quantity (number)				
Japan	6,479,475	7,997,765	8,712,453	12,121,333	9,673,642
Fr Germ	4,038,558	4,799,321	3,991,043	5,722,112	4,872,352
Italy	4,221,410	4,659,122	3,879,238	3,944,052	4,298,436
China t	12,020,056	11,506,613	8,759,946	10,749,428	16,313,413
Brazil	901,909	648,259	894,063	780,024	1,132,483
Kor Rep	1,732,442	2,030,413	2,683,869	3,614,945	4,103,679
Hg Kong	7,802,028	5,672,949	6,045,466	5,918,837	9,464,814
U King	331,780	782,949	445,698	375,961	477,361
All other	3,614,662	3,275,850	3,358,927	3,017,489	4,386,430
Total	41,142,320	41,373,241	38,770,703	46,244,181	54,722,610
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	5,044	7,273	8,307	9,978	8,769
Fr Germ	4,863	4,811	5,282	6,017	7,165
Italy	5,964	5,854	5,098	4,468	4,416
China t	2,365	2,444	2,213	2,719	4,041
Brazil	2,074	1,802	1,995	1,497	2,019
Kor Rep	658	670	839	1,191	1,333
Hg Kong	698	646	622	658	908
U King	392	557	500	487	609
All other	2,401	2,536	1,656	2,331	2,203
Total	24,459	26,590	26,511	29,346	31,463

1/ Table 27 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 18--Scissors and shears: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84 1/

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Quantity (number)				
Canada	138,069	151,607	115,220	175,001	145,877
Hg Kong	5,590	35,242	73,325	37,372	27,269
France	2,123	10,250	1,240	342	2,520
U King	14,838	50,263	34,941	10,838	5,829
Japan	369	5,710	3,120	442	4,018
Italy	10,781	4,037	1,040	591	1,217
Mexico	25,473	49,522	14,846	5,039	4,900
Austral	55,176	117,630	60,493	2,411	1,610
All other	60,469	91,713	97,952	63,316	36,098
Total	312,888	515,974	402,177	295,352	229,338
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	535	653	482	412	257
Hg Kong	25	196	550	273	190
France	10	17	6	2	84
U King	57	134	181	74	40
Japan	6	39	26	11	36
Italy	36	22	4	13	35
Mexico	151	270	74	20	30
Austral	134	318	234	35	23
All other	383	404	626	479	183
Total	1,335	2,052	2,162	1,319	878

1/ Table 28 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Certain Metal Articles

U.S. industry

This section covers a number of diverse articles, such as slicers and choppers, pen knives and pocket knives, silver-plated flatware, flatware with rubber or plastic handles, razors, needles, sewing and manicure sets, and camping and picnic sets. There are approximately 200 to 300 firms manufacturing these products. Among the largest product groupings discussed, in terms of the value of shipments, are kitchen cutlery and razor blades.

U.S. customs treatment

The applicable tariff provisions and rates of duty for certain metal articles are shown in excerpts from the TSUSA in the appendix.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Data on apparent U.S. consumption and producers' shipments of the metal articles covered herein are available only for cutlery, which is the most important product category here in terms of industry sales. U.S. shipments of cutlery declined from $941.4 million in 1981 to $925.5 million in 1982. 1/ The value for domestic shipments of cutlery for 1983-84 is not available. Imports of cutlery are estimated to account for about 45 percent of U.S. retail consumption.

U.S. trade

Imports of the metal articles covered herein declined from $209.8 million in 1981 to $201.9 million in 1982 before increasing to $264.9 million in 1984 (table 19). Japan was the primary source of imports (by value), maintaining a share of between 29 and 31 percent of total imports during the 4-year period. West Germany and Taiwan, the second and third largest sources, held 14 percent and 9 percent, respectively, of the U.S. import market in 1984 (table 20). The fluctuation in the level of imports reflected the market conditions of recession and recovery from 1982 through 1984.

Imports under the GSP during 1981-84 increased from 81.1 million articles in 1981 ($29.3 million) to 157.0 million in 1984 ($52.7 million). Imports of certain metal articles under GSP in 1984 represented 15.4 percent of total imports (by quantity), and 19.9 percent (by value). The major sources of these imports in 1984 were Turkey, Israel, and Hong Kong. The following tabulation shows the annual quantity and value of GSP imports of the subject articles:

1/ Annual Survey of Manufacturers, table 1, and 1982 Census of Manufacturers, Preliminary Report Industry Series, February 1984, Industry 3421.

	Quantity (number)	Value (1,000 dollars)
1981	81,165,758	$29,334
1982	94,743,549	33,286
1983	117,780,032	42,423
1984	157,040,229	52,782

During 1981-84, U.S. exports of certain metal articles declined from $73.3 million to $59.8 million before increasing to $61.7 million in 1984. Canada continued to be the principal export market, receiving 20 percent of U.S. exports in 1984. Other top export markets include Hong Kong and West Germany, which held 13 percent and 11 percent of the export market, respectively, in 1984 (table 21). The decline in exports is believed to be largely attributable to the strength of the dollar relative to other currencies.

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Table 19.--Certain metal articles: U.S. producers' shipments, 1/ exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1/ 1980-84 2/

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Imports	Exports 3/
1980	4/ 197,151	4/ 83,923
1981	4/ 209,822	4/ 73,260
1982	201,938	69,171
1983	214,454	59,805
1984	264,894	61,660

1/ Not available.
2/ Table 30 of the original summary.
3/ Not including articles exported in sets under schedule B item 651.7500.
4/ Figures are revised from those appearing in the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports are understated by an unknown amount.

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Table 20 --Certain metal articles: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Japan	48,776	64,692	59,281	62,468	78,101
Fr Germ	34,779	30,808	30,498	34,496	37,512
China t	8,550	10,690	11,600	17,566	24,053
Switzld	15,057	15,465	13,957	9,361	17,203
U King	18,572	17,483	14,322	14,782	16,130
France	6,998	6,394	7,385	7,079	9,379
Italy	9,334	8,137	9,121	10,728	9,331
Hg Kong	5,213	5,009	5,670	7,603	9,275
All other	49,873	51,144	50,104	50,370	63,909
Total	197,151	209,822	201,938	214,454	264,894

1/ Table 31 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table21.--Certain metal articles: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada	14,234	15,979	12,924	12,988	12,169
Hg Kong	1,600	4,692	7,657	5,125	8,006
Fr Germ	14,130	6,278	6,365	5,648	6,929
Austral	4,938	6,191	6,939	6,235	5,884
Japan	3,988	3,983	3,920	4,176	3,895
U King	7,622	4,328	4,393	3,689	3,201
Panama	1,593	1,201	1,932	1,123	2,060
Mexico	3,890	4,088	1,882	1,500	1,864
All other	31,929	26,519	23,159	19,322	17,652
Total	83,923	73,260	69,171	59,805	61,660

1/ Table 32 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Stainless Steel Table Flatware

U.S. industry

The number of known companies producing stainless steel table flatware (SSTF) declined to 9 during 1983, from 10 firms 1/ in 1981, and then stayed constant during 1984. The number of persons employed in these firms is believed to have declined during the period.

The domestic SSTF industry continues to shift its production from inexpensive flatware to middle and higher priced flatware. Although much of the flatware imported has been inexpensive flatware, increasingly middle- and higher-priced flatware is being produced abroad and imported, both by the domestic producers as well as importers. Technology has remained largely unchanged throughout the industry since 1981 with the exception of the introduction of computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM). CAD/CAM may be used to manufacture new dies for flatware patterns, reducing the manufacturing time needed and the tooling (i.e., set-up) time. The technology is expensive, however, and its use among the domestic companies has been limited. In the aggregate, U.S. producers' establishments operated profitably in 1981-84. Several individual firms, however, experienced losses and operational difficulties in the face of increasing raw-material costs and increasing imports in the inexpensive flatware sector of the market.

U.S. customs treatment

The applicable tariff provisions and current rates of duty for stainless steel table flatware are shown in excerpts from the TSUSA in the appendix.

Since 1981 there has been one statutory investigation conducted on SSTF. The investigation resulted from a petition filed with the Commission on December 13, 1983, on behalf of the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association. The petition, which was filed under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, alleged that imports were increasing in such quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles. On May 1, 1984, the Commission made a negative injury determination, indicating that although imports were increasing, the industry was not seriously injured nor threatened with serious injury. 2/

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. producers' shipments of SSTF is not available. The value of U.S. shipments declined from $102 million in 1981 to $100 million in 1982. 3/ Data on the value of shipments in 1983-84

1/ This is a revised figure from the one published in the original summary in January 1983.

2/ Stainless Steel Table Flatware: Report to the President on investigation No. TA-201-49 Under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, USITC publication 1536, June 1984.

3/ 1982 Census of Manufacturers, Preliminary Report Industry Series, March 1984, Industry 3914.

are not available, but according to industry sources, it is believed to have declined in 1984 after a slight increase in 1983.

U.S. trade

The quantity of SSTF imports decreased from 549.1 million pieces($108.7 million) in 1981 to 496.1 million pieces ($92.2 million) in 1982 before rising to a high of 703 million pieces ($124.6 million) in 1984 (tables 22 and 23). The principal reason for the decline in 1982 was the recession in the United States. Two reasons for the increase in imports in 1983 and 1984, both in quantity and in value, are the gradual pickup of the housewares industry and the decline in import prices.

Japan was the largest source of SSTF imports during 1981-84. Its share of imports accounted for 42 percent in 1981 (by quantity), increasing to a high of 48 percent in 1983 before declining to 41 percent in 1984. Imports from Korea, the second largest import source (by quantity), declined from 36 percent in 1981 to 34 percent in 1982 before increasing to 41 percent in 1984 (table 23).

During 1981-84, exports declined from $5.4 million to $2.3 million. Principal export markets were Canada, Greece, and Saudi Arabia. Canada was the largest export market and, in 1984, received 35 percent of total U.S. SSTF exports (by value), Greece and Saudi Arabia received 7 percent each (table 24). The decline in exports beginning in 1982 reflects, in part, the high value of the dollar compared with other currencies.

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Table 22.--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. producers' shipments, 1/ exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1/ 1980-84 2/

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Imports	Exports
1980	87,856	5,301
1981	108,731	5,410
1982	92,278	4,455
1983	90,422	3,070
1984	124,615	2,264

1/ Not available.
2/ Table 22 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 23.--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84 1/

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Quantity (1,000 pieces)				
Japan	236,124	229,691	213,623	259,432	285,347
Kor Rep	196,790	197,669	170,510	195,460	285,238
China t	79,124	89,396	83,057	66,821	104,740
Fr Germ	1,810	2,307	1,097	1,526	1,966
China M	13,438	20,849	23,619	15,803	16,990
Hg Kong	5,174	5,207	2,849	3,973	6,563
France	148	80	78	76	230
Italy	237	647	161	444	739
All other	2,907	3,283	1,057	1,224	1,356
Total	535,752	549,129	496,051	544,759	703,169
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	39,868	49,503	41,786	44,184	52,753
Kor Rep	30,637	36,778	31,517	30,389	49,649
China t	9,813	13,934	12,778	9,258	14,412
Fr Germ	3,249	3,575	1,786	2,650	2,817
China M	1,264	2,401	2,873	1,720	1,918
Hg Kong	591	743	437	632	808
France	172	174	116	216	535
Italy	223	248	161	397	526
All other	2,039	1,375	824	977	1,196
Total	87,856	108,731	92,278	90,422	124,615

1/ Table 23 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 24.--Stainless steel table flatware. U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84 1/

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Quantity (1,000 pieces)				
Canada	324	364	161	250	181
Greece	48	30	24	44	130
S Arab	102	180	179	121	126
Austral	640	39	361	62	88
Jamaica	11	10	12	31	44
U King	123	165	34	110	114
France	2	14	53	21	48
Salvadr	2	6	5	1	34
All other	2,124	2,327	1,660	1,026	533
Total	3,376	3,134	2,488	1,666	1,299
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	1,352	1,501	641	855	792
Greece	74	92	272	135	164
S Arab	282	402	263	98	151
Austral	161	110	463	112	116
Jamaica	28	12	43	56	109
U King	93	208	107	143	84
France	14	58	55	67	62
Salvadr	2	8	5	5	60
All other	3,295	3,018	2,607	1,599	726
Total	5,301	5,410	4,455	3,070	2,264

1/ Table 24 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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APPENDIX

Selected Portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1985)

Explanation of the rates of duty applicable to handtools, cutlery, and related products

The rates of duty in column 1 are most-favored-nation (MFN) rates and are applicable to imported products from all countries except those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUSA. The People's Republic of China, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia are the only Communist countries eligible for MFN treatment. However, MFN rates do not apply to products of developing countries if preferential tariff treatment is granted under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) or the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), or under the LDDC column.

The preferential rates of duty in the LDDC (least developed developing countries) column reflect the full U.S. MTN concession rates implemented without staging for particular items; they apply to covered products of the LDDC enumerated in general headnote 3(d) of the TSUS. Where no rate of duty is provided in the LDDC column for a particular item, the column 1 rate applies.

The rates of duty column 2 apply to imported products from those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUSA.

The GSP is a program of nonreciprocal tariff preferences granted by the United States to developing countries to aid their economic development by encouraging greater diversification and expansion of their production and exports. The GSP was enacted in title V of the Trade Act of 1974, was implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of November 24, 1975, and was renewed in title V of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984; it applies to merchandise imported on or after January 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect through July 4, 1993. It provides duty-free entry to eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. Eligible articles are identified in the column marked "GSP" with an "A" or "A*." The designation "A" means that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP, and "A*" indicates that certain developing countries, specified in general headnote 3(c) of the TSUSA, are not eligible.

The CBERA is a program of nonreciprocal tariff preferences granted by the United States to developing countries in the Caribbean Basin area to aid their economic development by encouraging greater diversification and expansion of their production and exports. The CBERA was enacted in title II of Public Law 98-67 and implemented by Presidential Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983; it applies to merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1984, and is scheduled to remain in effect until September 30, 1995. It provides duty-free entry to eligible articles imported directly from designated developing countries in the Caribbean Basin area. (See general headnote 3(g) of the TSUSA.)

GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Hinges; and fittings and mountings not specially provided for, etc. (con.):				
			Not coated or plated with precious metal (con.):				
			Of iron or steel, of aluminum, or of zinc (con.):				
A	647.03		Other:	.....	6.7% ad val.	5.7% ad val.	45% ad val.
		10	Hinges, suitable for use with: Interior and exterior doors	X			
		15	Furniture and cabinets	X			
		30	Other	X			
		45	Other, suitable for use with: Interior and exterior doors (not including garage, overhead or sliding doors)	X			
		50	Furniture and cabinets	X			
		65	Other	X			
	647.04	00	If certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6)	X.....	Free		45% ad val.
A	647.05		Other	.....	5.8% ad val.	5.1% ad val.	45% ad val.
		15	Suitable for use with: Interior and exterior doors (not including garage, overhead or sliding doors)	X			
		25	Furniture and cabinets	X			
		35	Other	X			
	647.06	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6)	X.....	Free		
	647.07	00	If certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6)	X.....	Free		45% ad val.
A	647.10	00	Coated or plated with precious metal	X.....	11% ad val.	8% ad val.	65% ad val.

Subpart E. - Tools, Cutlery, Forks and Spoons

Subpart E headnotes:

1. Except for blow and other torches (items 649.31 and 649.32), abrasive wheels mounted on frameworks (item 649.39), tool tips and forms for making tool tips (item 649.53), sewing sets, pedicure or manicure sets, or combinations thereof (items 651.11 and 651.13), and except for knives, forks, spoons, and ladles, all the foregoing which are kitchen or table ware of precious metal, this subpart covers only articles with a blade, working edge, working surface or other working part of --

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

GSP	Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	LDDC	2
			(i) base metal; (ii) metallic carbides on a support of base metal; (iii) natural or synthetic precious or semiprecious stones on a support of base metal; or (iv) abrasive materials on a support of base metal, provided that the articles have other functioning or working elements such as cutting teeth, edges, grooves, or flutes.				
			2. In determining the length of files and rasps (items 649.01-.07, inclusive), the tang (if any) should not be included.				
			3. The provisions for "interchangeable tools for hand tools or for machine tools" cover interchangeable tools which are designed to be fitted to hand tools or machine tools and which cannot be used independently, and include, but are not limited to, interchangeable tools for pressing, stamping, drilling, tapping, threading, boring, broaching, milling, cutting, dressing, mortising or screw-driving, but do not include saw blades, knives, or cutting blades, and do not include holding or operating devices even if attached to such interchangeable tools.				
			4. For the purposes of determining the rate of duty applicable to sets provided for in item 651.75, a specific rate of duty or a compound rate of duty for any article in the set shall be converted to its ad valorem equivalent rate, i.e., the ad valorem rate which, when applied to the full value of the article determined in accordance with section 402 of this Act, would provide the same amount of duties as the specific or compound rate.				
			5. Cases, boxes, or containers of types ordinarily sold at retail with the tools or other articles provided for in this subpart are classifiable with such articles if imported therewith.				
			Subpart E statistical headnote:				
			1. For purposes of statistical reporting of sets under item 651.75-- (a) the number of pieces reported shall be the total number of separate pieces in the set(s) and, in addition, (b) for sets containing knives, forks, or spoons described in items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, 650.12, 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, 650.42, 650.54, and 650.55 report the quantity of such knives, forks, or spoons under the appropriate 7-digit reporting number(s) provided thereunder.				

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Drainage tools, scoops, shovels, spades, picks, mattocks, hoes, rakes, and forks, axes, adzes, hatchets, machetes, and similar hewing tools; scythes, sickles, grass hooks, corn knives, hay knives, hedge and grass shears, pruning shears and sheep shears; all the foregoing which are hand tools, and metal parts thereof:				
A	648.51	00	Drainage tools, scoops, shovels, and spades, and parts thereof	X	4.1% ad val.	3% ad val.	30% ad val.
A	648.53	00	Picks and mattocks, and parts thereof	X	3% ad val.	2.8% ad val.	45% ad val.
			Hoes and rakes, and parts thereof:				
A*	648.55	00	Agricultural or horticultural tools, and parts thereof	X	4.1% ad val.	3% ad val.	15% ad val.
A	648.57	00	Other	X	4.1% ad val.	3% ad val.	30% ad val.
			Forks, and parts thereof:				
A	648.61	00	Agricultural or horticultural forks, and parts thereof (except hay and manure forks)	X	3% ad val.	2.8% ad val.	15% ad val.
A	648.63	00	Other	X	3% ad val.		30% ad val.
			Axes, adzes, hatchets, machetes, and similar hewing tools, and parts thereof:				
	648.65	00	Machetes, and parts thereof	X	Free		Free
A	648.67	00	Other	X	7.4% ad val.	6.2% ad val.	45% ad val.
A	648.69	00	Scythes, sickles, grass hooks, and corn knives, and parts thereof	X	1% ad val.	Free	30% ad val.
A	648.71	00	Hay knives, and parts thereof	No	0.7c each + 4.4% ad val.	0.6c each + 3.8% ad val.	8c each + 45% ad val.
A	648.73	00	Hedge and grass shears, and parts thereof	No	2.5c each + 6.6% ad val.	2c each + 5.1% ad val.	20c each + 45% ad val.
A	648.75	00	Pruning shears and sheep shears, and parts thereof	No	1.2c each + 3.1% ad val.	1c each + 2.8% ad val.	20c each + 45% ad val.
			Pliers, nippers, and pincers, and hinged tools for holding and splicing wire; tin snips, bolt and chain clippers, and other metal cutting shears; pipe cutters and other pipe tools; spanners and wrenches; files (except nail files), and rasps; all the foregoing which are hand tools, and metal parts thereof:				
			Pliers, nippers, and pincers, and hinged tools for holding and splicing wire, and parts of the foregoing:				
			Slip-joint pliers:				
A	648.80	00	Not forged, valued not over $6 per dozen	Doz	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	60% ad val.
	648.82	00	Other	Doz	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	60% ad val.
A	648.85	00	Other (except parts)	Doz X	1.1c each + 6.6% ad val. 6.7% ad val.	1c each + 5.5% ad val. 5.7% ad val.	10c each + 60% ad val. 45% ad val.
A	648.89	00	Parts	No	2.5c each + 6.1% ad val.	2c each + 4.4% ad val.	20c each + 45% ad val.
A*	648.91	00	Tin snips, and parts thereof				

Note. For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

GSP	Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Pliers, nippers, and pincers, and hinged tools for holding and splicing wire, etc. (con.):				
			Bolt and chain cleavers and other metal-cutting shears (except tin snips); pipe cutters; parts of the foregoing:				
A	648.93	00	With cutting part containing by weight over 0.2 percent of chromium, molybdenum, or tungsten, or over 0.1 percent of vanadium	X	8.3% ad val.	6% ad val.	60% ad val.
A	648.95	00	Other	X	5.8% ad val.	4.2% ad val.	50% ad val.
A*	648.97		Pipe tools (except cutters), wrenches, and spanners, and parts thereof	X	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	45% ad val.
			Wrenches and spanners and parts thereof:				
		15	Open-end, box, and combination open-end and box wrenches	No.			
		17	Socket wrenches, sockets, socket drives and extensions	X			
		19	Adjustable wrenches	No.			
		21	Other	X			
		35	Other	X			
			Files and rasps, with or without their handles:				
A	649.01	00	Not over 2.5 inches in length	Doz.	5.3c per doz.	5c per doz.	25c per doz.
A	649.03	00	Over 2.5 but not over 4.5 inches in length	Doz.	9.3c per doz.	9c per doz.	47.5c per doz.
A	649.05	00	Over 4.5 but not over 6.75 inches in length	Doz.	12.5c per doz.	12c per doz.	62.5c per doz.
A	649.07	00	Over 6.75 inches in length	Doz.	7.3c per doz.	7c per doz.	77.5c per doz.
			Non-mechanical saws, blades for mechanical or non-mechanical saws (including blades in continuous lengths), and metal teeth or cutting segments and other metal parts of such saws and blades:				
A	649.11	00	Non-mechanical saws	No.	0.9% ad val.	Free	20% ad val.
			Blades for mechanical or non-mechanical saws:				
A	649.14	00	Band saw blades	X	3.3% ad val.	3.1% ad val.	20% ad val.
A	649.17	00	Circular saw blades	No.	3.3% ad val.	3.1% ad val.	25% ad val.
A	649.19	00	Hacksaw blades	No.	4% ad val.	3.7% ad val.	20% ad val.
A	649.21	00	Jewelers' or piercing saw blades	Gross	8.5c per gross	8c per gross	40c per gross
			Chain-saw blades, in lengths or cut to size:				
A	649.23	00	With cutting part containing by weight over 0.2 percent of chromium, molybdenum, or tungsten, or over 0.1 percent of vanadium	X	9.2% ad val.	7.2% ad val.	60% ad val.
A	649.24		Other		3.7% ad val.	3.4% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
		20	In continuous lengths	Pc.			
		40	Other	X			
A	649.25	00	Other blades	No.	0.9% ad val.	Free	20% ad val.
			Metal parts:				
A	649.26	00	Metal teeth and cutting segments suitable for use in cutting metal	X	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.	30% ad val.
			Other:				
A	649.27	00	Frames, handles, and other parts for non-mechanical saws	X	6.7% ad val.	5.7% ad val.	45% ad val.
A	649.29	00	Other	X	4% ad val.	3.7% ad val.	35% ad val.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
			Blow torches and similar self-contained torches, and metal parts thereof:				
A	649.31	00	Torches, designed to be operated by compressed air and kerosene or gasoline	No.	4% ad val.	3.7% ad val.	45% ad val.
A	649.32	00	Other	X	6.7% ad val.	5.7% ad val.	45% ad val.
			Anvils:				
A	649.33	00	Of iron or steel, weighing over 5 pounds each	Lb.	0.9% ad val.		6% ad val.
A	649.35	00	Other	No.	6.4% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	45% ad val.
A*	649.37		Vises and clamps (except parts of, or accessories for, machine tools)		5% ad val.		45% ad val.
			Vises:				
		12	Pipe	No.			
		14	Woodworking	No.			
		16	Other	No.			
		20	Other	No.			
	649.39	00	Abrasive wheels mounted on frameworks, hand or pedal operated	No.	Free		27.5% ad val.
			Interchangeable tools for hand tools or for machine tools, including dies for wire drawing, extrusion dies for metal, and rock drilling bits:				
A	649.41	00	Files and rasps, including rotary files and rasps	Doz.	2.6% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	15% ad val.
A	649.43		Cutting tools (except tools provided for in item 649.41) with cutting part containing by weight over 0.2 percent of chromium, molybdenum, or tungsten, or over 0.1 percent of vanadium		9.2% ad val.	7.2% ad val.	60% ad val.
		05	End milling cutters	X			
		10	Masonry drills	X			
		15	Milling cutters (except end milling cutters)	X			
		20	Rock drilling bits	X			
		25	Single point tools	X			
		30	Threading taps, dies, and chasers	X			
		40	Twist drills	X			
		65	Metal-cutting dies (excluding threading dies)	X			
			Other:				
		75	Hobs and other gear cutting tools	X			
		77	Broaches	X			
		79	Reamers, except gun reamers	X			
		90	Other	X			

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

GSP	Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	LDDC	2
			Interchangeable tools for hand tools, etc. (con.):				
			Other:				
			Suitable for cutting metal:				
A	649.44	00	Twist drills	X	11.6% ad val.	8.6% ad val.	50% ad val.
A	649.46	00	Other	X	7.1% ad val.	4% ad val.	50% ad val.
			Not suitable for cutting metal:				
A	649.47	00	For hand tools	X	7.4% ad val.	6.2% ad val.	45% ad val.
A	649.48		Wire-drawing dies and extrusion dies for metal		5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.	30% ad val.
		20	Diamond dies	No.			
		40	Other	X			
A	649.49		Other		4% ad val.	3.7% ad val.	35% ad val.
		05	Stamping dies, except metal-cutting dies	X			
		15	Other dies, metal-forming, including thread-rolling dies	X			
		35	Rock drill bits, core bits and reamers	X			
		45	Other	X			
A	649.53	00	Tool tips; and plates, blanks and other forms for making tool tips; all the foregoing, unmounted, of sintered metal carbides	Lb	9% ad val.	7% ad val.	60% ad val.
A	649.57	00	Slicers, choppers, grinders, juice extractors, and other mechanical appliances, all the foregoing which are not over 25 pounds in weight, are not powered by electricity, and are of types used in the household, in restaurants, or in retail stores for preparing or serving food or drink	No	4.1% ad val.	3.3% ad val.	40% ad val.
			Knives and cutting blades for power or hand machines:				
	649.65	00	For agricultural or horticultural machines (except lawn-mower blades) and for shoe machinery	No	Free		Free
A	649.67		Other		4% ad val.	3.7% ad val.	20% ad val.
		20	For meat-slicing, meat-cutting, or meat-chopping machines	No.			
		50	Over 29 inches in length, for veneer-cutting machines	No.			
		60	Over 6 inches in length, for wood-chipper machines	No.			
		75	Over 12 inches in length for metal shearing machines or over 6 inches in diameter for metal shearing/slitting machines	No.			
		85	Other	No.			

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1985)

GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Pen knives, pocket knives, and other knives, all the foregoing which have folding or other than fixed blades or attachments, and blades, handles, and other parts thereof:				
			Knives:				
A	649.71	00	Valued not over 40 cents per dozen.....	No.....	10% ad val.		1.25c each + 50% ad val.
A	649.73	00	Valued over 40 cents but not over 50 cents per dozen.....	No.....	13.8% ad val.	10% ad val	5c each + 50% ad val.
A	649.75	00	Valued over 50 cents but not over $1.25 per dozen.....	No.....	13.8% ad val.	10% ad val.	11c each + 55% ad val.
A	649.77	00	Valued over $1.25 but not over $3 per dozen.....	No.....	2.6c each + 9.1% ad val.	2c each + 5% ad val.	18c each + 55% ad val.
A	649.79	00	Valued over $3 but not over $6 per dozen.....	No.....	3.4c each + 6.9% ad val.	2.5c each + 5% ad val.	25c each + 50% ad val.
			Valued over $6 per dozen:				
A	649.81	00	With steel handles ornamented or decorated with etchings or gilded designs, or both.....	No.....	2.5c each + 6.9% ad val.	2c each + 5% ad val.	35c each + 55% ad val.
A	649.83	00	Other.....	No.....	4c each + 7.4% ad val.1/	3c each + 5.4% ad val.1/	35c each + 55% ad val.
A	649.85	00	Blades, handles, and other parts.....	No.....	1.4c each + 7.4% ad val.	1c each + 5.4% ad val.	11c each + 55% ad val.
			Budding, grafting, and pruning knives, and blades, handles, and other parts thereof:				
A	649.87	00	Knives.....	No.....	4c each + 7.4% ad val.	3c each + 5.4% ad val.	35c each + 55% ad val.
A	649.89	00	Other.....	No.....	1.4c each + 7.4% ad val.	1c each + 5.4% ad val.	11c each + 55% ad val.
A	649.91		Cuticle or corn knives, cuticle pushers, nail files, nail cleaners, nail nippers and clippers, all the foregoing used for manicure or pedicure purposes, and parts thereof, tweezers.....	.....	10.6% ad val.	9% ad val.	60% ad val.
		20	Tweezers.....	No.			
		40	Other.....	X			
			Knives not specifically provided for elsewhere in this subpart, and cleavers, with or without their handles:				
A	650.01	00	Without their handles.....	No.....	0.26c each + 3.4% ad val.	0.2c each + 2.8% ad val.	8c each + 45% ad val.
	650.03	00	Cleavers with their handles.....	No.....	1.2c each + 5.8% ad val.	1c each + 4.9% ad val.	8c each + 45% ad val.

1/ Duty temporarily reduced. See item 947.31, part 2, Appendix to the Tariff Schedules, and general headnote 3(d)(ii).

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
			Knives not specifically provided for elsewhere in this subpart, and cleavers, with or without their handles (con.):				
			Knives with their handles:				
A	650.05	00	With silver handles	No.	1c each + 6.3% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	16c each + 45% ad val.
A	650.07	00	With silver-plated handles	No.	0.7c each + 5.4% ad val.	0.6c each + 4.7% ad val.	8c each + 45% ad val.
			With stainless steel handles:				
			With handles not containing nickel and not containing over 10 percent by weight of manganese:				
	650.08		Valued under 25 cents each, not over 10.2 inches in over-all length		1c each + 12.5% ad val.		2c each + 45% ad val.
		10	Knives included in sets provided for in item 651.7505 (quantity only)	Pcs.			
		20	Other	Pcs.			
	650.09		Other		0.5c each + 6% ad val.		2c each + 45% ad val.
		15	Knives included in sets provided for in item 651.7505 (quantity only)	Pcs.			
		25	Other	Pcs.			
			With handles containing nickel or containing over 10 percent by weight of manganese:				
	650.10		Valued under 25 cents each, not over 10.2 inches in over-all length		1c each + 17.5% ad val.		2c each + 45% ad val.
		10	Knives included in sets provided for in item 651.7505 (quantity only)	Pcs.			
		20	Other	Pcs.			
	650.12		Other		0.5c each + 8.5% ad val.		2c each + 45% ad val.
		10	Knives included in sets provided for in item 651.7505 (quantity only)	Pcs.			
		20	Other	Pcs.			
A	650.13		With animal horn, bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, or shell handles		1.2c each + 4.5% ad val.	1c each + 4% ad val.	16c each + 45% ad val.
		20	Table knives (including table serving knives)	No.			
		40	Other	No.			

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Knives not specifically provided for elsewhere in this subpart, and cleavers, with or without their handles (con.):				
			Knives with their handles (con.):				
			With rubber or plastics handles:				
A	650.15		Table, kitchen, and butcher knives.....	.....	1.2¢ each + 7.4% ad val.	1¢ each + 5.7% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
		20	Table knives (including table serving knives).....	No.			
		40	Kitchen and butcher knives.....	No.			
A	650.17	00	Other.....	No.....	1.2¢ each + 5.6% ad val.	1¢ each + 4.6% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
			Other:				
A	650.19	00	Hunting knives with wood handles.....	No.....	0.3¢ each + 6.8% ad val.	4.4% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
A	650.21		Other.....	.....	0.4¢ each + 6.7% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 6.1% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
		20	Table knives (including table serving knives).....	No.			
		40	Kitchen and butcher knives.....	No.			
		60	Other.....	No.			
			Forks, spoons, and ladles, all the foregoing which are kitchen or table ware, with or without their handles:				
			Forks:				
A	650.31	00	Without their handles.....	No.....	0.32¢ each + 3.7% ad val.	0.3¢ each + 3.2% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
			With their handles:				
A	650.35	00	With silver handles.....	No.....	1¢ each + 6.2% ad val.	5.4% ad val.	16¢ each + 45% ad val.
A	650.37	00	With silver-plated handles.....	No.....	0.3¢ each + 4.5% ad val.	0.3¢ each + 4% ad val.	2¢ each + 45% ad val.
			With stainless steel handles:				
			With handles not containing nickel and not containing over 10 percent by weight of manganese:				
	650.38		Valued under 25 cents each, not over 10.2 inches in over-all length.....	.....	1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.		2¢ each + 45% ad val.
		10	Forks included in sets provided for in item 651.7505 (quantity only).....	Pcs.			
		20	Other.....	Pcs.			
	650.39		Other.....	.....	0.5¢ each + 6% ad val.		2¢ each + 45% ad val.
		15	Forks included in sets provided for in item 651.7505 (quantity only).....	Pcs.			
		25	Other.....	Pcs.			

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Forks, spoons, and ladles, all the foregoing which are kitchen or table ware, with or without their handles (con.):				
			Forks (con.):				
			With their handles (con.):				
			With stainless steel handles (con.):				
			With handles containing nickel or containing over 10 percent by weight of manganese:				
	650.40		Valued under 25 cents each, not over 10.2 inches in over-all length	.....	1c each + 17.5% ad val.		2c each + 45% ad val.
		10	Forks included in sets provided for in item 651.7505 (quantity only)	Pcs.			
		20	Other	Pcs.			
	650.42		Other	.....	0.5c each + 8.5% ad val.		2c each + 45% ad val.
		10	Forks included in sets provided for in item 651.7505 (quantity only)	Pcs.			
		20	Other	Pcs.			
A	650.43	00	With animal horn, bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, or shell handles	No.	1.3c each + 4.5% ad val.	1c each + 4% ad val.	16c each + 45% ad val.
A	650.45		With rubber or plastics handles	.....	0.6c each + 3.9% ad val.	0.5c each + 3.2% ad val.	8c each + 45% ad val.
		20	Table forks (including table serving forks)	No.			
		40	Other	No.			
			Other:				
A	650.47	00	Barbecue forks with wood handles	No.	0.5c each + 3.2% ad val.		8c each + 45% ad val.
			Other:				
A	650.48	00	Table forks (including table serving forks)	No.	0.3c each + 5.5% ad val.	0.3c each + 4.5% ad val.	8c each + 45% ad val.
	650.50	00	Other	No.	0.3c each + 5.5% ad val.	0.3c each + 4.5% ad val.	8c each + 45% ad val.
			Spoons and ladles:				
A	650.51	00	With sterling silver handles	No.	8.1% ad val.	6.6% ad val.	65% ad val.
A	650.53	00	With silver-plated handles	No.	7.1% ad val.	6% ad val.	50% ad val.
			With stainless steel handles:				
	650.54		Spoons valued under 25 cents each, not over 10.2 inches in over-all length	.....	17% ad val.		40% ad val.
		10	Spoons included in sets provided for in item 651.7505 (quantity only)	Pcs.			
		20	Other	Pcs.			

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

GSP	Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	LDDC	2
			Forks, spoons, and ladles, all the foregoing which are kitchen or table ware, with or without their handles (con.):				
			Spoons and ladles (con.):				
			With stainless steel handles (con.):				
	650.55		Other		9.0% ad val.		40% ad val.
		15	Spoons included in sets provided for in item 651.7505 (quantity only)	Pcs.			
		25	Other	Pcs.			
A	650.56		With base metal (except stainless steel) or nonmetal handles		11.1% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
		20	Tablespoons and table ladles	No.			
		40	Other	No.			
A	650.57	00	Other	No.	6.1% ad val.	4.4% ad val.	65% ad val.
			Carving and butcher steels, with or without their handles:				
A	650.61	00	With rubber or plastics handles	No.	0.7c each + 4.6% ad val.	0.7c each + 4.1% ad val.	8c each + 45% ad val.
A	650.63	00	With wood handles	No.	1.2c each + 4% ad val.	1c each + 5.1% ad val.	8c each + 45% ad val.
A	650.65	00	Other	No.	1.2c each + 4.5% ad val.	1c each + 4% ad val.	15c each + 45% ad val.
			Razors and non-electric shavers, blades and cutting heads therefor and for electric shavers, and other parts:				
			Safety razors, and handles and frames thereof:				
A	650.71	00	Valued not over 50 cents each	No.	0.5c each + 1.4% ad val.	0.4c each + 1% ad val.	10c each + 30% ad val.
A	650.73	00	Valued over 50 cents each	No.	3.3% ad val.	3.1% ad val.	10c each + 30% ad val.
A	650.75	00	Safety-razor blades	No.	0.07c each + 2.1% ad val.	0.06c each + 1.8% ad val.	1c each + 30% ad val.
A	650.77	00	Non-electric shavers, and blades and cutting heads therefor and for electric shavers	X	3.7% ad val.	3.4% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
			Razors other than safety razors, and parts therefor:				
A	650.79	00	Valued not over $3 per dozen	No.	4.8c each + 4.8% ad val.	3c each + 3% ad val.	30c each + 30% ad val.
A	650.81	00	Valued over $3 per dozen	No.	5.1c each + 3.7% ad val.	4.5c each + 3.2% ad val.	45c each + 30% ad val.
			Hair clippers (except clippers with a self-contained electric motor), and cutting blades and heads for all hair clippers:				
A	650.83	00	Valued not over $1.75 per dozen	No.	11% ad val.	8% ad val.	15c each + 45% ad val.
A	650.85	00	Valued over $1.75 per dozen	No.	2.5c each + 5.8% ad val.	2c each + 4.6% ad val.	20c each + 45% ad val.

Note. For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Scissors and shears (except machines and except shears provided for in any of the foregoing provisions), and blades therefor:				
A	650.87	00	Valued not over 50 cents per dozen	No	0.48c each + 6.1% ad val.	0.35c each + 4.4% ad val.	3.5c each + 45% ad val.
A*	650.89	00	Valued over 50 cents but not over $1.75 per dozen	No	2.4c each + 6.6% ad val.	2c each + 5.1% ad val.	15c each + 45% ad val.
			Valued over $1.75 per dozen:				
A	650.90	00	Pinking shears, valued over $30 per dozen	No	10c each + 13.1% ad val.	10c each + 10% ad val.	20c each + 45% ad val.
	650.92	00	Other	No	10c each + 13.1% ad val.	10c each + 10% ad val.	20c each + 45% ad val.
			Handsewing or darning needles, bodkins, crochet hooks, embroidery stilettos, other hand needles, and upholstery regulators, upholsterer's regulating needles, and upholsterer's pins, all the foregoing, of metal; and needle books and needle cases, furnished with assortments of hand needles only:				
			Needle books and needle cases:				
A	651.01	00	Valued under $1.25 per dozen books or cases	Doz	10.5% ad val.	7.6% ad val.	45% ad val.
A	651.03	00	Valued $1.25 or more per dozen books or cases	Doz	8.1% ad val.	6.6% ad val.	45% ad val.
A	651.04	00	Embroidery stilettos	Doz	6.7% ad val.	5.7% ad val.	45% ad val.
			Other:				
	651.05	00	Hand sewing or darning needles	M	Free		Free
	651.06	00	Upholstery regulators, upholsterer's regulating needles, and upholsterer's pins	Doz	Free		Free
A	651.07	00	Crochet hooks or needles	M	9.9% ad val.	7.2% ad val.	72% ad val.
A	651.09	00	Other	X	6.9% ad val.	5.8% ad val.	45% ad val.
			Sewing sets, and pedicure or manicure sets, and combinations thereof, in leather cases or other containers of types ordinarily sold therewith in retail sales:				
A	651.11		In leather containers		5.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	50% ad val.
		20	Sewing sets	X			
		40	Other	X			
A	651.13		Other		10.8% ad val.	8.1% ad val.	45% ad val.
		20	Sewing sets	X			
		40	Other	X			
A	651.15	00	Camping and picnic sets each comprised of a knife, fork, and spoon, wholly of metal, and with each of the three pieces specially designed so as to permit their being compactly joined and held together when not in use	No	6.9% ad val.	5% ad val.	60% ad val.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Hand tools (including table, kitchen, and household implements of the character of hand tools) not specially provided for, and metal parts thereof:				
			Hammers and sledges, with or without their handles:				
A*	651.21	00	With heads not over 3.25 pounds each.....	Doz.....	7.4% ad val.	6.2% ad val.	45% ad val.
A	651.23	00	With heads over 3.25 pounds each.....	Doz.....	2.2% ad val. 1/	2.1% ad val. 1/	20% ad val.
A	651.25	00	Crowbars, track tools, and wedges, all the foregoing of iron or steel.....	Lb.....	0.22¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	1.375¢ per lb.
A	651.27	00	Drilling, threading, and tapping tools, and parts thereof.....	X.....	7.4% ad val.	6.2% ad val.	45% ad val.
			Chisels, gimlets, gouges, planes, and other cutting tools, and parts thereof:				
A	651.29	00	With cutting part containing by weight over 0.2 percent of chromium, molybdenum, or tungsten, or over 0.1 percent of vanadium.....	X.....	9.2% ad val.	7.2% ad val.	60% ad val.
A	651.31	00	Other.....	X.....	7.4% ad val.	6.2% ad val.	45% ad val.
A*	651.33	00	Pencil sharpeners and lead and crayon pointers, and parts thereof.....	X.....	6.1% ad val.	5.3% ad val.	40% ad val.
A*	651.37	00	Screwdrivers.....	X.....	7.4% ad val.	6.2% ad val.	45% ad val.
			Other hand tools, and parts thereof:				
	651.39	00	Agricultural or horticultural tools, and parts thereof.....	X.....	Free		Free
			Other:				
			Of iron or steel:				
A	651.45	00	Cast-iron hatters' irons, and tailors' irons.....	No.....	0.4% ad val.	Free	20% ad val.
A*	651.46	00	Caulking guns.....	No.....	6.1% ad val.	5.3% ad val.	40% ad val.
A	651.48		Other.....	.....	6.1% ad val.	5.3% ad val.	40% ad val.
		20	Table, kitchen, and household implements.....	X			
		50	Other edged hand tools.....	X			
		60	Other.....	X			
			Of copper:				
A*	651.49	00	Of brass.....	X.....	4% ad val.	3.7% ad val.	40% ad val.
A	651.51	00	Other.....	X.....	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.	40% ad val.
A*	651.53	00	Of aluminum.....	Lb.....	1.2¢ per lb. + 5.9% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	8.5¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
A	651.55	00	Other.....	X.....	6.1% ad val.	5.3% ad val.	40% ad val.
			Handles, of metal, for knives, forks, spoons, and ladles which are kitchen or table ware:				
			Of precious metals, or coated or plated with precious metals				
A	651.60	00	Of silver, or coated or plated with silver....	No.....	8.1% ad val.	6.6% ad val.	55% ad val.
A	651.62	00	Other.....	No.....	11.2 ad val.	8.2% ad val.	55% ad val.
	651.64	00	Other.....	No.....	5.2% ad val.	3.8% ad val.	45% ad val.

1/ Duty temporarily reduced. See item 947.32 in part 2, Appendix to the Tariff Schedules, and general headnote 3(d)(ii).

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
	651.75	1/	Sets (except sets specially provided for) which include two or more of the tools, knives, forks, spoons, or other articles provided for in different rate provisions of this subpart		The rate of duty applicable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty		The rate of duty applicable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty
		052	Sets containing of the knives, forks, or spoons described in items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, 650.12, 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, 650.42, 650.54, and 650.55	Pcs. 3/			
		50	Other	Pcs. 3/			
			Subpart F. - Miscellaneous Metal Products				
			Subpart F headnote:				
			1. The provisions of this subpart do not include -- (i) chain or chains provided for in part 6A of schedule 7; (ii) watch or clock springs (see part 2E of schedule 7); (iii) electric bells or gongs (see part 5 of this schedule), bells or gongs which are musical instruments or parts thereof (see part 3 of schedule 7), clock chimes and gongs (see part 2F of schedule 7); or (iv) illuminating articles provided for in part 5 of this schedule.				
A*	652.03	00	Anchors, grapnels, and parts thereof, all the foregoing of iron or steel	X	4.7% ad val.	4.2% ad val.	25% ad val.
A	652.06	00	Cast malleable iron boot or shoe plates, including such plates containing leather pegs and plugs	Lb.	2.2% ad val.	2.1% ad val.	20% ad val.

1/ See general statistical headnote 3(b).
2/ See subpart F statistical headnote 1(b).
3/ See subpart E statistical headnote 1(a).

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

USITC PUBLICATION 841

COMPLETE LIST OF SUMMARIES PUBLISHED TO DATE IN SCHEDULE 6

Control No.	Publication date	Title
6-4-1	Mar. 1981	Construction, Mining, and Material-Handling Machinery (Supplement--December 1984)
6-5-2	Apr. 1981	Ignition Equipment and Lighting Equipment for Motor Vehicles; Batteries (Supplement--June 1983)
6-5-3	May 1981	Electrical Capacitors and Resistors (Supplement--July 1983)
6-4-4	May 1981	Metalworking Machine Tools (Supplement--Dec. 1984)
6-4-5	June 1981	Typewriters Not Incorporating a Calculating Mechanism (Supplement--July 1983)
6-6-6	June 1981	Motorcycles (Supplement--October 1984)
6-4-7	July 1981	Printing and Typesetting Machinery and Printing Plates (Supplement--October 1984)
6-6-8	July 1981	Rail Locomotives and Rolling Stock (Supplement--August 1983)
6-5-9	July 1981	Television Cameras (Supplement--June 1983)
6-4-10	July 1981	Ball and Roller Bearings and Parts (Supplement--September 1983)
6-5-11	July 1981	Electrical Equipment for Making, Breaking, Protecting, or Connecting Circuits (Supplement--August 1983)
6-5-12	Aug. 1981	Radio Apparatus (Supplement--September 1983)
6-4-13	Sept. 1981	Computers, Calculators, and Data Processing Machines (Supplement--August 1983)
6-4-14	Sept. 1981	Sewing Machines (Supplement--August 1984)
6-1-15	Feb. 1982	Ores and Concentrates and Other Metalbearing Materials
6-5-16	Feb. 1982	Electronic Tubes and Parts (Supplement--October 1983)
6-5-17	Mar. 1982	Portable Electric Lamps and Electric Lamp Bulbs (Supplement--October 1983)
6-2-18	Apr. 1982	Aluminum

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

USITC PUBLICATION 841

COMPLETE LIST OF SUMMARIES PUBLISHED TO DATE IN SCHEDULE 6--Continued

Control No.	Publication date	Title
6-2-19	Apr. 1982	Lead and Zinc (Supplement--October 1985)
6-4-20	May 1982	Foundry Machinery and Metal Rolling Mills (Supplement--September 1984)
6-4,5-21	July 1982	Certain Consumer and Industrial Electrical Products (Supplement--July 1984)
6-5-22	July 1982	Semiconductors (Supplement--August 1984)
6-5-23	July 1982	Microphones, Loudspeakers, and Electric Sound and Visual Signaling Apparatus (Supplement-November 1984)
6-6-24	Aug. 1982	Pleasure Boats (Supplement--Dec. 1984)
6-6-25	Aug. 1982	Floating Structures
6-6-26	Aug. 1982	Certain Motor-Vehicle Parts
6-4-27	Aug. 1982	Pulp and Paper Machinery and Bookbinding Machinery (Supplement--Oct. 1984)
6-5-28	Sept. 1982	Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus and Radio Navigational Aid, Radar, and Radio Remote Control Apparatus
6-3-29	Sept. 1982	Fasteners and Hardware (Supplement--Oct. 1984)
6-4,5-30	Sept. 1982	Certain Electrical Household and Commercial Appliances and Parts
6-2-31	Oct. 1982	Precious Metals (Supplement--July 1985)
6-5-32	Nov. 1982	Electric Power Machinery and Equipment (Supplement--June 1984)
6-5-33	Dec. 1982	Television Apparatus, Except Cameras (Supplement--September 1984)
6-3-34	Jan. 1983	Handtools, Cutlery, and Related Products (Supplement--Oct. 1985)
6-2-35	Jan. 1983	Copper
6-4-36	Feb. 1983	Scales and Weighing Machinery
6-4-37	Mar. 1983	Office Copiers and Miscellaneous Office Machines
6-3-38	May 1983	Certain Metal Products
6-4-39	May 1983	Internal Combustion Engines and Parts
6-4,5-40	June 1983	Industrial Food- , Beverage- , and Tobacco-Processing and Related Machinery and Parts
6-6-41	June 1983	Forklift Trucks and Similar Industrial Vehicles and Parts Thereof

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SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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COMPLETE LIST OF SUMMARIES PUBLISHED TO DATE IN SCHEDULE 6--Continued

Control No.	Publication date	Title
6-4-42	July 1983	Wrapping, Packaging, and Can-Sealing Machinery
6-2-43	Aug. 1983	Certain Base Metals
6-4-44	Sept. 1983	Textile Machinery and Parts
6-2-45	Oct. 1983	Ferroalloys
6-6-46	Nov. 1983	Aircraft and Spacecraft and Parts
6-4-47	Dec. 1983	Boilers, Turbines, Related Machinery, and Parts
6-4-48	Feb. 1984	Centrifuges and Filtering and Purifying Equipment
6-6-49	June 1984	Automobiles, Trucks, Buses, and Bodies and Chassis of the Foregoing Motor Vehicles
6-4-50	June 1984	Machines Used for Molding and Forming Rubber or Plastics
6-4-51	June 1984	Certain Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment
6-4-52	Aug. 1984	Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery, Lawnmowers, and Tractors
6-4-53	Sept. 1984	Miscellaneous Parts of Machines, N.S.P.F.
6-4-54	Sept. 1984	Industrial Heat Treatment Equipment
6-4-55	Oct. 1984	Pumps for Liquids and Parts
6-4-56	Oct. 1984	Taps, Cocks, Valves, and Similar Devices and Parts
6-6-57	Oct. 1984	Miscellaneous Vehicles and Transportation Related Equipment
6-4-58	Nov. 1984	Fans, Blowers, Compressors, Air Pumps and Vacuum Pumps, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Machines
6-4-59	Nov. 1984	Hand-Directed or -Controlled Power Tools
6-4-60	Nov. 1984	Miscellaneous Machines and Equipment
6-4-61	Nov. 1984	Miscellaneous Non-Metalworking and Non-Metal Processing Machines
6-2-62	Jan. 1985	Iron and Steel